

MASSACHUSETTS FARMER.

PUBLISHED FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 4.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

NO. 1.

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND THE YANKEE FARMER.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed more than three months \$2.50 will be charged. No paper sent without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and no arrears paid.

AGRICULTURE.

Farm Work for October.

Every month in the year has some special duties for the farmer, though some are pressing calls than others. October is a busy month throughout New England. The "harvest" is no less important than the sowing of the summer fruits. Corn is now being cut, and the farmer is busy with the stalks. The corn is now being cut, and the farmer is busy with the stalks. The corn is now being cut, and the farmer is busy with the stalks.

Potatoes should not be harvested before October commences, unless they are particularly ripe. The Long Red, or La Plante potato, is now ripe, and it is a good idea to harvest them now. The Long Red, or La Plante potato, is now ripe, and it is a good idea to harvest them now.

Public opinion has changed in regard to the modes of preserving potatoes. Formerly it was customary to expose them to the weather through the day and to put them in a cellar at night. Many farmers are now of the opinion that the best way to preserve potatoes is to keep them in a cellar, and to expose them to the weather through the day.

Cattle should be fed a little from the barn before they are sent to the market. The farmer should be careful to feed his cattle well, and to keep them in good health. The farmer should be careful to feed his cattle well, and to keep them in good health.

They want to be fed with attention. They want a change of food, and at night, though they delight in being fed, they do not like to be fed at night. A variety of food suits them best, and it is a good idea to feed them at night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGAR BEETS—POTATOES.

Mr. Editor,—Deeming it of much moment that all useful and important information touching the subject of sugar beets should be made public, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 1st inst., and to inform you that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 1st inst., and to inform you that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 1st inst.

Mr. Editor,—Deeming it of much moment that all useful and important information touching the subject of sugar beets should be made public, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 1st inst., and to inform you that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 1st inst.

POTATOES.

Value of manure, \$6.00
Of labor, ploughing, planting, hoeing and digging included, 7.00
Whole cost, 13.00
The usual number of bushels may be estimated at 200, and this multiplied by 25, (the usual number of cents per bushel) we have in all, 32.00
Cost of the roots, 13.00
We find no profit from the land, but the reverse.

BEETS.

Value of manure, \$10.00
Of labor, ploughing, planting, hoeing and digging included as before, 10.00
Whole cost, 20.00
The usual number of bushels may be estimated at 200, and this multiplied by 25, it swells the amount to, 50.00
Cost of the roots, 20.00
Income of the land, 30.00
We have now two facts before us. I fear not to call them such, because experience has taught me that they are facts. Every farmer knows the result of the cultivation of potatoes, and he who has cultivated the beet extensively will know the result of them. I can speak for only one; and while speaking of that one, I will give the result of cultivating one third of an acre, and to what use I put them.

HOUSING WOOD.

If wood is not already in the woodhouse you should select to opportunity to shelter it.

It is a good idea to select the best of the wood to shelter it.

CROSS FIELDS SOWN IN AUGUST.

When many fields that have been turned this season seeded down, that promise well; those sown last look best. It has been so dry, and the soil is so hard, that the latest sown has not made its appearance.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

When some have turned over their green weeds, and sown grass seed without putting on manure, there has been objection to experiments of this kind, but we have no objection to a crop of winter wheat sown on a fall without a top dressing.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND."

Under this head the N. York Journal of Commerce publishes the following table with editorial remarks thereon.

The increasing efforts of the Tariff officers to repress our trade with England, especially our exports, has induced us to examine the subject a little in detail, taking for our guide the latest Commercial Statement issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, and which has but recently made its appearance. Owing to a change in the termination of the commercial year, this volume embraces a period of only nine months, ending 30th of June 1844. The total value of our exports during that period was \$77,793,783.

(Of which to Great Britain and dependencies, \$45,425,811.)

To the rest of the world, \$32,367,972.

More to Great Britain and dependencies, \$45,425,811.

More to the rest of the world, \$32,367,972.

The principal articles of export to Great Britain and dependencies during the nine months, were as follows:

	G. B. and dependencies.	Rest of world.
Cotton, raw	\$3,781,171	19,889
Manufactured do.	1,877	148,492
Wool, raw	1,262,616	202,442
Wool, manufactured do.	32,928	131,082
Refrigerated do.	88,239	2,707,438
Rice	149,026	128,318
Indian oil and candles	282,434	19,142
Wholesale	45,907	None
Lumber	39,826	260,700
Naval stores	371,538	21,922
Tea and pearl shell	26,537	3,501
Skins and furs	313,236	471
Beef, tallow, lard and hogs	3,169,769	212,800
Pork, hams, lard and hogs	303,293	431,776
Butter and cheese	307,380	158,570
Wool, raw	29,120	178,120
Tallow, candles and soap	298	85,536
Leather, boots and shoes	1,884	56,503
Lead	70,945	19,775
	40,318,897	4,856,019
	45,425,811	2,389,965
	45,425,811	2,389,965

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND."

Under this head the N. York Journal of Commerce publishes the following table with editorial remarks thereon.

The increasing efforts of the Tariff officers to repress our trade with England, especially our exports, has induced us to examine the subject a little in detail, taking for our guide the latest Commercial Statement issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, and which has but recently made its appearance. Owing to a change in the termination of the commercial year, this volume embraces a period of only nine months, ending 30th of June 1844. The total value of our exports during that period was \$77,793,783.

(Of which to Great Britain and dependencies, \$45,425,811.)

To the rest of the world, \$32,367,972.

More to Great Britain and dependencies, \$45,425,811.

More to the rest of the world, \$32,367,972.

The principal articles of export to Great Britain and dependencies during the nine months, were as follows:

	G. B. and dependencies.	Rest of world.
Cotton, raw	\$3,781,171	19,889
Manufactured do.	1,877	148,492
Wool, raw	1,262,616	202,442
Wool, manufactured do.	32,928	131,082
Refrigerated do.	88,239	2,707,438
Rice	149,026	128,318
Indian oil and candles	282,434	19,142
Wholesale	45,907	None
Lumber	39,826	260,700
Naval stores	371,538	21,922
Tea and pearl shell	26,537	3,501
Skins and furs	313,236	471
Beef, tallow, lard and hogs	3,169,769	212,800
Pork, hams, lard and hogs	303,293	431,776
Butter and cheese	307,380	158,570
Wool, raw	29,120	178,120
Tallow, candles and soap	298	85,536
Leather, boots and shoes	1,884	56,503
Lead	70,945	19,775
	40,318,897	4,856,019
	45,425,811	2,389,965
	45,425,811	2,389,965

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

Beef, tallow, lard and hogs, \$3,169,769.

Pork, hams, lard and hogs, \$303,293.

Butter and cheese, \$307,380.

Wool, raw, \$29,120.

Tallow, candles and soap, \$298.

Leather, boots and shoes, \$1,884.

Lead, \$70,945.

Other articles, \$45,425,811.

Total, as before, \$45,425,811.

It will be noticed that the exports of provisions to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted in the nine months to \$1,877,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total exports.

It is a new branch of trade, and results from a relaxation of the restrictive system on the part of Great Britain; in other words, an appreciation of the value of our exports.

British Anti-Corn Law League. The exports of the same articles to Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to only \$21,712.

Lead is also a new item. In 1840, the value of Am. lead exported to Great Britain and Ireland was only \$8,500; in the nine months ending June 30, 1844, it was \$70,945. Formerly we imported lead from Great Britain.

The annexed table will show what takes our agricultural products to England and to dependencies.

Not only are the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, but also the exports to the rest of the world, are increasing.

